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Upon George Fox is the author's heaviest displeasure and misrepresentation heaped. "Perfection . . . being reached only by him who prayed all the time and worked not at all" is his travesty on Fox's doctrine of divine communion. "Fox's special decalogue", a phrase Mr. Buell borrows from Montanus in his life of William III., and uses many times, caused the Quaker "to flout the old decalogue, if for no worse or better reason than that God had revealed it to Moses instead of to George Fox". "Rant", "boorishness", "affectation", "fanaticism", "bigotry", are terms freely thrown about where Fox is considered, and nothing is seen in his peculiar teachings which tells of equality, spirituality, or truthfulness.

Our author would doubtless find it difficult to appreciate the judgment of a scholar like Professor William James (*The Varieties of Religious Experience*, 7) :

The Quaker religion which he [George Fox] founded is something which it is impossible to overpraise. In a day of shams, it was a religion of veracity rooted in spiritual inwardness, and a return to something more like the original gospel truth than men had ever known in England. So far as our Christian sects to-day are evolving into liberality, they are simply reverting in essence to the position which Fox and the early Quakers so long ago assumed. No one can pretend for a moment that in point of spiritual sagacity and capacity, Fox's mind was unsound.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

South Carolina as a Royal Province, 1719-1776. By W. ROY SMITH, Ph.D., Associate in History at Bryn Mawr College. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1903. Pp. xix, 441.)

THERE has been in recent years a marked awakening of interest in the scientific study of colonial history, and South Carolina has had its fair share of attention. The annals of the colony under the proprietary and royal governments have been, in the main, admirably told by the late General McCrady. Mr. W. A. Schaper's prize essay on *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina* is a suggestive treatment of the economic and social forces underlying the political life of the colony and state. There had also been published somewhat earlier Dr. Edson L. Whitney's systematic account of the *Government of the Colony of South Carolina*. In spite of these earlier studies, there was room for a thoroughgoing and independent examination, based upon materials still largely unused, of the actual working of the provincial administration. This work has been done by Dr. Smith in his *South Carolina as a Royal Province*.

In order to judge the book fairly, it is important to understand at the outset the limitations which the author has evidently set himself. He has not attempted to rewrite the annals of the province, nor, except incidentally, to review its economic and social development. There is even comparatively brief treatment of political movements except so far as they found expression in the acts of official personages or assemblies. The

task which he has undertaken is to describe the mechanism of the provincial government, the manner in which some of its more important functions were performed, and finally the friction between local and imperial policies which developed under the provincial system and became one of the chief causes of the American Revolution.

In the opinion of the present reviewer, Dr. Smith is to be congratulated on having done an unusually clean and thorough piece of work. His predecessors in this field had depended mainly on material already in print. The present work is based largely upon manuscript public records in the archives of the state. This mass of material has been used with good judgment and with a self-restraint and capacity for compression which are not usual in treatises of this kind. On many points, of course, the author's new material does not essentially alter the conclusions of previous writers. In some instances, however, there is a distinctly fresh treatment of important issues. This appears, for example, on a comparison of Dr. Smith's treatment of the land and currency controversies during the administrations of Middleton and Johnson with the corresponding portions of McCrady's *South Carolina under the Royal Government*.

After a brief but effective summing up of the main constitutional tendencies of the proprietary period, there are three chapters on the land system of the province, dealing primarily with problems of administration rather than with the strictly economic aspects of the subject. The next three chapters describe the structure of the provincial government, the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. The working relations between the province and the British home administration are partially considered in a chapter on the "Colonial Agents". It would seem, however, that the writer might at this point have introduced with advantage a systematic account of the general British system of administrative control as applied to this particular colony, gathering up here some threads which are now dispersed through a number of other chapters. After this examination of the structure of the government, its functions are considered in the chapters on "Militia and Defense" and "Financial History". The latter includes excellent accounts of the paper-money controversy and the disputes between the council and the "Commons House" with regard to money-bills. The concluding chapter is entitled "The Downfall of Royal Government". Attention is largely concentrated on the conflict between the assembly on the one side and the governor and council on the other, rather than on the origin and growth of the popular Revolutionary movement, the author's purpose being to show that the final break with the mother-country was largely the result of the old conflict between the popular and "prerogative" elements in the provincial government.

The appendix contains a number of official lists, corresponding in general to those given in McCrady's *South Carolina under the Royal Government*, but worked out in some cases to different results. The table of contents and index are both good. All in all, this monograph may be regarded not merely as an important contribution to the history

of South Carolina, but also as one of the essential books for the general student of colonial institutions.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

In a perfervid introduction to *The Memoirs of Rufus Putnam and Certain Official Papers and Correspondence* (published by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Ohio; compiled by Miss Rowena Buell, and well printed by Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1903, pp. xxxvi, 460), Senator Hoar confidently assigns Putnam to that galaxy composed of the "few men to whom it has been given to stand at the parting of the ways, or the parting of the waters, to turn the currents of human history and to determine the destiny of States and Nations". Students of the history of the old Northwest will regard the foregoing statement rather as a thesis than as a conclusion. Senator Hoar's "impregnable foundations" for so enrolling Putnam are, first, that before, during, and after the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 Putnam was responsible for the exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory; second, that at the beginning of the Revolution he compelled the evacuation of Boston by the British; third, that he saved Washington's army in New York "at the single most trying and dangerous period of the Revolutionary War".

Without committing oneself as to the historic accuracy of the estimate which Senator Hoar first placed on Putnam's work and worth at the Marietta centennial celebration in 1888, and which he now reiterates, it is quite within bounds to say that the memoir and papers given to the world through the Colonial Dames of Ohio are invaluable additions to the fast-gathering materials for an adequate history of the territory northwest of the Ohio. Moreover, the memoirs help materially to dispel the mystery surrounding the seemingly incredible achievements of the men who laid the foundations of the republic. For example, Washington asserted that Putnam was the most capable engineer he discovered in either the French or the American army. Putnam himself speaks of it as one of "those singular circumstances which I call providence" that at the opportune moment when Washington had put upon him the burden of fortifying Dorchester Neck, he chanced upon a copy of Muller's *Field Engineer*, from which he learned how to construct that particular kind of defense known as a "chandelier"; but that book, valuable as it was to the amateur engineer, must have been but foolishness to a mind not trained, as Putnam's had been by hard experience and keen observation under "the fortress builder", General Amherst, during the French and Indian War. As it happened, the new knowledge was used to the incalculable advantage of the Americans. Also, we may be sure that the training Putnam gained as a surveyor in Maine and Mississippi was exactly the schooling needed to develop the founder of Ohio.

The memoirs cover the period from Putnam's boyhood in 1738 to his removal from the office of Surveyor-General in 1803, during the Jeffersonian era of removals for political reasons. The omissions are